TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Anglo-French Alliance in Official Reassertion.

Defeat and Massacre of French Troops in the East.

ENGLAND.

The Entente Cordiale With France-A Quas Peace Conference.
PARIS, August 8, 1868.

ence at the Foreign Office here to-day, during which questions involving the present and prospective

It is understood that Lord Stanley, on behalf of the British government, expressed the desire for the maintenance of peaceful relations with all the Powers on the Continent, and renewed expressions r the continuance of the present friendly relations

with the empire of France.

M. Moustier responded in a like manner and held that while his imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon and her Majesty the Queen of England enjoyed the amicable relations existing between the two countries that fact was of itself a guarantee of the future peace of Europe.

The interview is understood to have been of the

most satisfactory character and good results are expected to spring from it.

Judge Lushington Not Dend. LONDON, August 8, 1868. It was a cousin of the celebrated Judge Lushing-

ton who died recently. The latter is still alive and in good health. Lewes Races-Closing Events. London, August 8, 1868.
To-day was the second and last of the Lewes Au-

gust meeting. The great feature to-day was the Lewes Grand Handicap of fifteen sovereigns each, with two hundred sovereigns added; the second to receive twenty-five sovereigns out of the stakes; two miles. The race was won by Birdseeker. The following is the summary:-

Ch. c. Birdseeker.
B. f. Choral
B. f. Ainsiey
Time—4:11. The weather was fair and the attendance large. The betting previous to the race was about as follows:-5 to 1 against Birdseeker, 8 to 1 against Chorai and 12 to 1 against Ainsiey.

FRANCE.

Napoleon at Fontainebleau.

PARIS, August 8-Evening. Despatches received here announce the arrival at Pontainebleau of the Emperor Napoleon and suite. The Emperor has established his court for a short season at the palace.

COCH N CHINA.

Anamite Assault on the French Troops Prisoners of the Imperial Army Massacred. LONDON, August 8, 1868. Late telegrams received from Shanghae bring the

A French trading station near the frontier line of Cochin China was attacked on the 16th of June last by a band of Anam rebels. The post contained twenty-five men all told, who made a gallant resustance. After a desperate fight, however, they

A strong French force was subsequently sent against the band. On the 21st of June, after a sharp fight, the French succeeded in recapturing the posi-tion and dispersing the rebels.

CUBA.

Weekly Market Report-Exchange Quota

The following are the quotations for merchandise

for the week ending to-day:-

a 5% reas per age for casped and o reas for common or muscovado.

Lard, 19c. a 19%c, per lb. Hams, 17c. per lb. for salted and 21c. for sugar cured.

Lumber, \$21 50 a \$22 for white pine; \$26 for pitch pine. Shooks, \$6 a \$6 50 for box. Hoops, \$50 per thousand for long shaved; \$30 for short.

Exchange—On London, 10% a 11% per cent premium; on United States, currency, 33°a 32% per cent discount; in gold, long sight, par a ½ per cent; short sight, 1 a % per cent premium.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Canadian Extradition Treaty-Parliament Further Prorogued.

The official Gazette contains a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the Extradition act between Canada and the United States. The Divorce act is sanctioned by her Majesty. The Parliament of Canada is further prorogued until the 19th of September.

The Nova Scotia Anti-Confederation Convendutions Favoring a Withdrawal from the Deminion. HALIPAX, August 8, 1868.

Mr. James Howe, chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, reported at length to the Convention last night, and the business of the Convention closed.

Whereas this Convention have fully considered the reply of the British government to the address of the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia to her Majesty the Queen, praying for the repeal of the act untiling Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the course which it is expedient to pursue in the present crisis of public affairs of the province, be it, therefore. the present cruss of public anairs of the province, be it, therefore, Resolved, it is the opinion of the Convention that it is necessary to use every means to extricate the people of Nova Scotia from a confederation that has been forced upon them without their consent and against their will.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles Francis Adams Refuses to Make a Political Speech—Probable Murder.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in reply to an invitation of the Quincy Grant Club and the Quincy Re-publican Committee to address them, thanks them publican Committee to address them, thanks them cordinally for the invitation and says:—"You are perfectly right in presuming that I have in no respect varied in my attachment to the principles I held before my departure from the United States. I am still devoted to the support of the self-evident truth proclaimed in the great declaration of 1775, to the maintenance of our giorious Union against every enemy, and to the suppensacy of the constitution as our protection against assaults from without as well as within. But in respectfully requesting to be relieved from longer service under the government my chief motive has been to enjoy some period of respite from activity in public affairs. I have looked forward to my return among you as a season of entire rest, during which I could hope to devote my leasure to my private occupations, greatly needing my attention. For me to enter at once into the strife of party pointies, after having for a long period enjoyed the privilege of representing the whole people as making one country, would be forfeiting all the claims which I may fairly make to repose. Farther than exercising my right of suffrage at the proper time I do not contemplate during this season any variation from my intention to remain in retirement.

Abble M., wife of Oliver Bowden, Jr., of York, Me., to whom he had been married about two months, died suddenly at the office of Dr. Powers, No. 8 Boyleston street, and there being suspicions of four least the location has been arrested and committed to jail to await examination on the charge of murder next Thursday.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Worcester. WORCESTER, August 8, 1868, Michael Newman, aged forty years, while attempting to get on the freight train at Webster yesterday

ALABAMA.

The People to Have No Voice to the Presi-

MONTGOMERY, August 8, 1868. The House this morning rejected the Senate bill by a vote of 43 to 32 authorizing the Legislature to cas the electoral vote of the State, but in the afternoon reconsidered their action, and, passed the bill by a vote of 48 to 18. The Speaker and others protested against it as being anti-republican and opposed to the genius and spirit of liberty.

GEORGIA.

Officers of the State Road-Legislative Pro-

ceedings.
ATLANTA, August 8, 1868. The appointees of Governor Bullock take charge of the State road on Monday next. E. Hulbert, Super-

the State road on Monday next. E. Hulbert, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, is appointed Superintendent; E. B. Walker, late Superintendent of the Macon and Western Railway, appointed Master of Transportation. Other changes
will probably follow.

The day was occupied by the Senate in a debate on
the case of Mr. Bradley, the colored Senator. Mr.
Bradley made a speech, in which he expressed his
surprise at the charge made against him. Nearly all
the republicans left the chamber, leaving the Senate
without a quorum. Mr. Bradley has the floor on
Monday.

A resolution was offered in the House declaring
negroes ineligible to seats in the Legislature.

A resolution was effered in the House declaring negroes incligible to seats in the Legislature. A bill was passed exempting one armed and one legged men from taxation.

FLORIDA.

Vomito at Key West-Naval Intelligence-The

The vomito has broken out at Key West.
The United States steamer Marbiehead has sailed for Norfolk, Va. The Gettysburg is bound for Haytien waters to replace the Penobscot.

The cable steamer Narva has sailed for London.

TENNESSEE.

Preparations for the Election-Negro Troops to Be Put in the Field-False Stories About the Ku Klux.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

NASHVILLE, August 8, 1603, In the House a bill has been submitted by the Military Committee giving Governor Brownlow absolute power to arm and equip as many regiments as he pleases. The bill is certain to pass, and it is equally certain that the regiments will be in part made up of negroes. Hundreds of the latter are now arming here, waiting for a chance to be mustered in, while a number of whites are busy trying to

now arming here, waiting for a chance to be mustered in, while a number of whites are busy trying to secure positions as officers.

Petitions are pouring in by the dozen, earnestly imploring the Legislature not to call out the militia. It is not improbable that the conservatives in the State will entirely withdraw from the canvass mainly for the purpose of preventing bloodshed, and under the decided impression that a free election is simply out of the question. If a decision is arrived at that the canvass will go on even with the militia in the field, it will be an impossibility to prevent roit and bloodshed. There is a division of sentiment in the democratic ranks as to what course to pursue.

A rumor having gained considerable currency that a number of persons were banded together to burn the city, some of the prominent citizens met to-day to make an investigation. Nothing could be discovered to implicate any one except a half-witted white man named Carper, who had been threatening terrible vengence against the city.

The Press and Times this morning contained the alleged details of terrible outrages in Williamson county by the Ku Kux or a lot of negroes, wherein one was was shot dead and a number badly wounded. The Grand Jury of the county made an investigation to-day, in which it was found that the story was faise.

Investigation of the Alleged Plot to Burn the

City. NASHVILLE, August 8, 1868. Mayor Allen and a committee of citizens have investigated the charge of a plot to burn Nashville and other towns. It appears that the matter has been urged upon colored men by John Carper, an old Union man, who is regarded as a monomaniac. No legal proof has been elicited. The committee recommended an inquest to ascertain Carper's sanity. A large part of the city was illuminated to-night and an immense torchight procession paraded the streets in honor of Seymour and Blair.

MISSOURI

Affray at Kansas City.

Kansas Cirv, August 8, 1898. Last evening D. Z. Shields, of Fredericksburg, Va., went into the jewelry store of E. Janard & Co. with a friend who resides in this city, and were waited or by W. Herg, Jr., partner of the firm. While the parties were in the store Herg missed two gold rings and accused Shields of taking them. Shields denied the charge and high words followed. Shields struck Herg, when the latter produced a revolver and ordered the parties to leave the store. More angry words followed and Herg shot Shields through the head, killing him instantly.

NEW YORK

The Cole-Hiscock Case-Decision Reserved. HUDSON, August 8, 1868. The adjourned special term of the Supreme Court to hear the argument on the application to admit to bail George W. Cole, now confined in the jail at Albany, charged with the murder of L. Harris His-Albany, charged with the murder of L. Harris Hiscock, was held in this city to-day, Judge Hogeboom presiding. District Attorney Henry Smith, of Albany county, appeared on behalf of the people, and Amass J. Parker and William J. Hadley, of Albany, appeared for the prisoner. The application for admission to ball was founded upon a petition of the prisoner and affidavits of jurymen who favored his acquittal on the trial. District Attorney Smith objected to the affidavits being read, and at length cited cases of a similar nature where affidavits had not been admitted. Judge Hogeboom elaborately explained his views in regard to the same, and decided that they might be read, subject to a future decision as to whether he should receive them or not. At the conclusion of the argument he took the papers presented and reserved his decision, which will be made public at an early day.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 8—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93% for money and 94 for account. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 71%; Illinois Central Railway shares, 92%; Eric Railway shares, 37%.

count. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 1%; Illinois Central Railway shares, 92%; Eric Railway shares, 37%; Eric Railway shares, 37%; Eric Railway shares, 37%; Eric Railway shares, 37%; Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort. August 8—2 P. M.—United States bonds, 75 for the issue of 1802. Liverpool Cotron Market:—Liverpool. August 8—2 P. M.—The market closed buoyant, and prices have advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. The sales of the day exceeded the estimate made this morning, and foot up 18,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:—Middling oplands, 9\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. The following are the closing prices:—Middling oplands, 9\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. The following are the closing prices:—Middling oplands, 9\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. The total shipments of cotton from Bombay up to the 4th inst., since last report, amount to 36,000 bales.

Liverpool. Brradstupps Market.—Liverpool., August 8—2 P. M.—The breadstuffs market closed unchanged in tone and quotations. Corn, 3\(\frac{1}{2} \) s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 123. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 123. 3d. per cental for white California and 108. 9d. for No. 2 red Western. Barley, 3s. per bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. per 48 lbs. for American. Peas, 45s. per 504 lbs. for American. Flour, 27s. 6d. per bbl. for Western Canal.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., August 8—2 P. M.—Pork quiet and steady at 75s. Lard quiet at 69s. Cheese firm at 59s. Beef, 102s. 6d. per tierce for extra prime mess. Bacon, 49s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Liverpool. Propuce Market.—Liverpool. August 8—2 P. M.—The market closed without alteration in tone and price. Rosin, 5s. 9d. per cwt. for spirits. Petroleum, is. 5d. per gailion for refined, and 10d. for spirits. Cloverseed, 52s. 6d. per cwt. for spirits. Petroleum, is. 5d. per gailion for refined, and 10d. for spirits. Cloverseed, 52s. 6d. per cwt. for American red.

London Produce Market.—London, August 8—74 per cwt. for Caicutta. Linseed cakes stea

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, August 8.—The steamship Virginia, Capiain Thomas, of the National Line, which left New York July 25, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

[From the New York Sun.].

The World is engaged in a crusade for the destruction of the Herald. "Hang the Herald!" is the war cry with which it invites the public to leave off reading that journal, and to seek for news and editication in the columns of the World alone. This crusade is about the fiftleth which we remember, all for the same purpose; but as none of the former efforts ever proved successful, we are not surprised to learn that the circulation of the Herald is steadily increasing in spite of the zealous labors of its aspiring rival. The truth is, that in this community the partisan press cannot possibly put down the independent press.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON AUGUST S. 1868.

Our Minister to Mexico.

General Rosecrans, our Minister to Mexico, arrived here this morning and had a long interview with the President. Subsequently he had a talk with Assistant Secretary of State Hunter and, it is aid, received full instructions.

The following is the order of General Canby relin

quishing command of the Second Military District:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 150.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 150.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 5, 1868.

In obedience to General Orders No. 1 from the Headquarters of the Department of the South, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the troops in the late Second Military District. The officers of the General Staff on daity at headquarters of that district will report to the Major General commanding the Department of the South. In relinquishing this command the undersigned takes this occasion to acknowledge the zeal and fidelity with which the officers and men have performed the difficult and delicate duties committed to them, and to express his thanks to commanders of posts and the other officers of the staff for their active and zealous co-operation, and to all his warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness.

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Colonel Deane's Interview with Secretary

Schofield.
Colonel Deane, of Governor Warmouth's staff, had an interview this morning with General Schofield in regard to the application of Louisiana for federal regard to the application of Louisiana for federal assistance in suppressing present and apprehended disorders. He will receive a definite anwser regarding his mission on Monday. It is understood that while the government considers the situation as one of delicacy and requiring great discretion it will use its powers and perform its duties under the constitution and the laws to repress disorders with promptness and vigor. Colonel Deane has confined himself in his representations respecting affairs in Louisiana mainly to the au chorities to whom he was sent. In general conversation, while representing the situation as serious and as requiring prompt attention from the government, he draws a milder and more encouraging picture of affairs than some others lately from New Orleans have done. He speaks very kindly of General Harry Hays and other prominent ex-Confederates, and hopefully of their probable attitude and course

in relation to public order. A Mulatto Girl Outraged by a Negro. A few days ago Chief Justice Chase and his family left the city for a summer visit North and left the house in the care of a colored man servant. The servant, feeling that it was not good to live alone, on Thursday night last invited a pretty mulatto girl with whom he is acquainted to pay him a visit. After showing her through the mansion he conducted her to the library, where they partook of an entertainment of wine and other refreshments. The refreshments having been disposed of the colored funkey assaulted her. The girl resisted and screamed, according to her story, but the fellow ac-complished his purpose by showing a knife and threatening to kill her and himself if she made any outcry. The girl next morning entered complaint on which the man was held to bail in the sum of \$500

Payment of Interest on Registered Bonds. The Secretary of the Transury has issued regula-tions, dated on the 6th inst., concerning the payment of interest on registered bonds. All parties to whom interest is due on such bonds must collect their interest of the Assistant Treasurer within ninety days from the date when it is due, or otherwise their claims will be referred to the Treasury Department

Receipts and Issues of Fractional Currency. The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department from the printer during the week ending to-day is. \$197,000 Shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at New York. 200,000 To the United States Depository at Cin-100,000 To the United States Depository at Louis-

National Bank Securities. The Treasurer of the United States hold in trust for national banks at this date as security for circu-

bills returned..... Notes of insolvent banks redeemed..... Leaving in actual circulation at this Fractional currency redeemeed.....

Naval and Army Orders Captain J. W. Nicholson, United States Navy, has Examining Board at Philadelphia and ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard, relieving Captain Captain Gustavus H. Scott has been relieved from duty as President of the Examining Board and ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Secretary Schofield has issued an order directing Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Hunt, Colonel Twentieth infantry, to report in person without delay to the Commanding General of the Department of Louisiana for assignment to duty.

The coroner's jury in Philadelphia, in the case of sweeny, who was shot on Thursday night by a boy while in the act of committing burglary, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the boy has been discharged from custody. The two men with Sweeny at the time have been committed for trial.

The republicans of the first Congressional district of California yesterday nominated Frank M. Rixley for Congress.

for Congress.

The sixth industrial exhibition at the Merchants' Institute in San Francisco opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

All the guns, shot and shell from the wrecked steamer Suwanee have reached Port Townsend.

In the great international shooting match at Windsor yesterday, between Cook Cousins, of Wind-ior, and J. Payne, of Providence, R. i., the former won, killing all his birds (21), to Paynes 18.

MAYAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday last the United States steamship Tallapoosa. owing to an accident in her boiler, was compelled to put into Philadelphia for repairs. The accident occurred of Cape Henlopen. The Tallapoosa was on occurred off Cape Henlopen. The Tallapooss was on her way to this city at the time, and had on board Secretary Welles and a number of other distinguished gentlemen.

On the morning of the 20th ultimo the United States practice ships Macedonian and Savannah arrived at the port of Funchal, Madeira. All hands on board are in the possession of good health.

Launch of the Gunboat Kenosha.

At half-past twelve o'clock yesterday the gunboat Kenosha, a wooden vessel, was saunched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present on the occasion. As there was but a small area for her to float in the basin every precaution was taken to prevent her from being damaged by colliding with other vessels. She had two large hawsers attached to her bows and there was another stretched across the basin to impede her progress. Everything being in readiness, at the appointed hour she slipped very gracefully from the ways to the water. As she did so Miss Mary Wood, the daughter of the chief engineer of the department, had the honor of christening her. She broke a bottle over the bows containing the waters of the "Kenosha" and said, "The Kenosha, The Kenosha was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Delano, United States Naval Connavy, being in every respect a first class vessel. She is 1.740 tons burden and when fully equipped for sea is 1.740 tons burden and when fully equipped for sea will carry one eleven-inch pivot gun, six eight-inch guns on iron carriages, one sixty pounder on fore-castle, two twenty-four pounders on poop and two tweive pounder boat guns. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 250 feet 5 inches; extreme length, 283 feet 9 inches; extreme breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet 7 inches. She is to be supplied with double piston-rod back-acting engines, having two cylinders fifty inches in diameter and forty-two inch stroke of piston. She will be furnished with Sewill's condenser, and will have four main boilers, five furnaces in each. The propelier will be of the kind denominated "two-bladed holsting screw." She is to be bark rigged, and will carry a large quantity of canves. BUTLER.

Speech of General Butler at Gloucester -Favorable Review of Congress-

General Butler, it seems, is bound to be the first bidder for the nomination to Congress from the Pifth district. General Schouler, his prominent rival, is a man of strength and talent, and the Fort Pisher hero GLOUCESTER, Mass., August 8, 1868. is not so stupid as to ignore this fact, and he has therefore followed up his written solicitation to be returned to Congress with a public speech for the same purpose in the Gloucester town hall to-night. This town in years past has only been noted for its fisheries, but now it is becoming somewhat re-nowned as the squatting abode of one of the Impeachment Managers and the persecutors of Wooley—a man ambitious to go to Congress a couple of years since and a man whose ambition could only be gratified by re-moving his residence from the spindle city of Lowell to the precincts of quiet and unsophisticated Cape Ann. He was elected by a majority respectable in numbers, but his course in the National Legislature was so remarkable that there has been and still is a strong undercurrent sweeping through the district to defeat his renomination, but if not that, his reelection. The explanation, therefore, of Butler's early appearance on the stump is very clear. The Town Hall contained an audience of about six or seven hundred when Butler appeared, among whom were a large number of the wives and daughters of

The speaker, after being introduced as the best hated man in the country, said that he had come to The speaker, after being introduced as the best hated man in the country, said that he had come to report his labors in the Fortieth Congress to those who had sent him there and sustained him while there. He then aliaded to the soldiers who fought in the war and conquered, and said that how, while seeking to defend by ballot what they had gained by the builet, they were termed by their copperhead enemies as "carpet-baggers"—the only reason for such an appeliation being that the war has robbed them of all except what can conveniently be carried in that small article. Among the benefits which the war had given the South was the removal of tax from cotton and the dispensation of three million dollars' worth of food offered to the impoverished whites; and all this, in the face of every example in the whole history of the world in such cases, and in spite of and in opposition to everything they had a right to expect. The President, he then added, went still further, and against the will of a Congress which represented the people, made himself a favorite with traitors by granting them an unconditional pardon. He then declared with much emphasis that it was the boast of the Congress which he had the honor to represent that it had everywhere possible reduced expenses and taxation; that it had not been guilty of appropriating the public funds for private purposes, and that it had forbidden the further contraction of the currency. The matter of adjusting and providing for the finances was then diasted upon for some time, the speaker claiming that Congress always acted calmly and dispassionately, and at the same time the democrats were showering upon them an abundance of abuse, of which he received a generous share. He maintained that unless a republican Congress had the settlement and adjustment of the finances the honor and integrity of the country would be lost and every public creditor would be ruined. For one, he never had and never would seek any division on financial matters, for it must and shall be settled by a l report his labors in the Fortieth Congress to those suddenly taken with legal consciences, and that he same number of republican Senators as there were devils cast out of Magdalene. He charged that these Senators were victims of corruption; that if they did not want or get money it was thirst for office and power. He added, as his firm conviction, that if President Johnson had been impenched the country would have been prosperous, honored and feared at home and abroad, and the republican party would have head abroad, and the republican party would have been prosperous, honored and feared at home and abroad, and the republican party would have head its power perpetuated for generations. These declarations from Sutier brought a few cheers from the radicals composing the meeting, and he then wandered for a moment to describe how hard he had labored in Congress for the interest of those of his constituents who represented the different branches of manufacturing, fisheries, ship building and foreign commerce. He claimed that through his efforts he had done a vast amount for New England commerce and no less for the Ushing interests. Passing from local matters he touched upon matters pertaining to the coming canvass, claiming that to secure tranquility to the country, to obtain security for the national debt, to ensure harmony between the States, and that to have peace on earth and good will to men we must see to it that the republican 75,210

States, and that to have peace on earth ant good will to men we must see to it that the republican party succeeds. With the success of the democratic party all those will be lost, and every issue of the war will be reopened and all the evise of sin and treachery will darken the whole republic. The speaker then defended the republican platform and criticised that of the democrate, as well as the speeches and writing of numerous prominent members of that party which differs from him. He maintained that all the old issues of the war were reopened in the campaign now pending; that they were fighting the same leaders, and that if they were defeated at the bailot box all the lives and treasure sacrificed in four years of bloody war would remain in history and with success is, peace with Grant and or any with success is, peace with Grant and or any with success is, peace with Grant and or any or with success is, peace with Grant and or any or with success is, peace with Grant and or any or with success is, peace with Grant and or any or with success is, peace with Grant and peace of the country and the enemies of the country, as a means of sowing dissensions in the republican ranks, have told you that because of personal differences upon military questions heretofore existing between the General of the armies whom you selected as your candidate for President and myself that is hould swere from that path of loyalty to the republican party and to the country which I had marked out for myself at the beginning of the contest seven years ago and refuse to support that party in the coming election. It had not been and greater and Massachusetts for the suppression of the rebellion, and until the country is restored to that peace and prosperous tranquility which it is her desired to enjoy I shall still march on with the men of Essex and Massachusetts for the suppression of the rebellion, and until the country is restored to that peace and prosperous tranquility which it is her desired to enjoy is all still march on with the m

ability in her behalf, I cannot falter now. The issue

treason on the other. No true man can hestate. The North will again rise up as one man—the solders of the republic will march once more together to the rescue of the principles we fought for, and they shall never be dishonored. The flag we love and reverence shall never trail in the dust. The cause of liberty—our cause, the cause of the country, the cause of oppressed millions throughout the world—as in the past, so in the future shall triumph more and more forever.

The most warming applauded portions of the speaker's remarks were those defining himself in favor of Grant. There were at other times a few cheers, but they did not seem to come from the heart's depths. The canvass in the district promises to be very lively, and that very soon too. The republicans who oppose Butler will without doubt take up General Schouler, a bitter enemy of Butler, and if his nomination is not defeated there it is likely that there will be a fusion of the democratis and Schouler admirers in the district, in which case Schoules can hardly fail of an election.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AT SARATOGA.

Serenade to and Speech of Henry C. Murphy-The Gubernatorial Canvass.

SARATOGA, August 8, 1868. Mayor Hoffman having returned to the city, the gubernatorial hay while the political sun shines. Last night they visited him at the Clarendon with a fine band of music and serenaded him. Ostensibly the compliment was from the guests of the hotel, who—the ladies particularly—thronged the porches to listen to the music and to the expected response. During an interval in the playing of the band Charles O'Conor introduced Senator Murphy, who promptly gratified the gathering with a speech. As he is one of the prominent candidates for the democratic nomination for Governor, the following extract from his remarks will be of interest. He

I would not offend the decorum of this occasion by addressing you in a partisan spirit, nor do I so offend in pleading for reconciliation and the perfect restoration of the Union. I do not believe there is a single person within the sound of my voice who does not desire to see fraternal relations prevail throughout the entire republic. If there be any, however, who still nourish revengeful feelings on either side or of any party, who still brood over either the causes or consequences of the war, I conjure them by the ties of a common lineage, by the traditions of the past, by the memories of the great and good men of our land—of Washington and Jackson, of Jefferson and Clay, of Wright and Webster—by our hopes of the future and the expectations of the friends of freedom everywhere throughout the world, to let such feelings die, remembering that—

throughout the world, to let such feelings die, remembering that—

To eris human, to forgive divine.

We want a perfect restoration of the Union, not merely in form, but in feeling—not only recognizing the personal and political privileges and rights defined by the constitution, but that charity, forbearance and confidence in and towards each other that distinguished the framers of that instrument. I would appeal to the personal interests of every man in behalf of this cause. It is by bringing the resources and industry of the entire country to bear upon its development that we may expect to escape the severity of taxation and solve the problems of currency and finance upon which we are at present engaged. In such a state of affairs the natural operations of trade would soon afford a remedy, and the question whether the national debt should be paid in gold or greenbacks would no longer have any political importance. The government restored to its position among the nations would also have the ability to vindicate the rights of those who have cast their lots in this land of boasted liberty, and whom we have invited here and promised to protect in all the privileges of American citizens. It is to be tolerated that citizens going to visit the graves of their ancestors should be arrested and thrown in dungeons and tried for their lives for offences committed in this country? Such a humiliating spectacle we have seen. The honor of all parties in the country demands that such acts should not be repeated. My friends, I have perhaps already detained you longer than the proprieties of the occasion will permit. I will, however, before concluding express the confidence which I entertain in the exciting political campaign upon which we are now entering. You will all, whether native born or adopted citizens, always stand firm by your convictions of the right and opportunity of exercising it to those who differ from you in opinion. Thanking you again for your kindness, i bid you "Good night."

The Gubern of the political man To err is human, to forgive divine.

The strength of the army garrisoning South has been variously estimated at fifty, sixty and eighty thousand men. It appears, however, from an official statement, issued from the headquarters of the army at Washington, that there were but 18,731 soldiers on duty in all the Southern States on the 1st of January, 1868. Of these 2,723 were engaged against the Indians exclusively and 2,412 were sta-tioned in the various forts that guard our Southern seaboard. This leaves 13,596 as the entire force in the ten States denominated rebel.

Major General Irwin McDowell has assumed com-

Major General Irwin McDowell has assumed command of the Department of the East, and has established his headquarters in the government building corner of Houston and Greene streets.

Recruiting for the regular army has been entirely suspended.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the officers of the Brooklyn National Guard over an order issued by Brigadier General Crooke, temporarily in command of the division, ordering many of them to appear before a general court martial to answer for their absence from their commands on the parade of the last glorious Fourth. They think that the division commander has no authority to issue such an order and, being sticklers for regulations themselves, regard General Crooke as more mailcious than regular. Company E, Tweifth infantry, N. G., S. N. Y., will not be permitted to wear their honors easy. Three companies of New York militia, besides the Boston company, have challenged them to drill for that unfortunate flag. Hard work for the clacquers of the Tweifth.

Company A, Hawkins' Zouaves, will leave this city to morrow on a visit to Governor Burnwick their

companies of New York militia, besides the Boston company, have chained them to drill for that unfortunate flag. Hard work for the clacquers of the Twelfth.

Company A, Hawkins' Zouaves, will leave this city to-morrow on a visit to Governor Burnside, their former corps commander, at Providence, R. I.

The arrangements for the encampment of the Twenty-second at Long Branch are excellent and are creditable to the field and staff. The hop at the Stetson House on Thursday night promises to be a brilliant affair.

It is announced from headquarters that the organization of the National Guard of the State of New York for the future will be as follows:—

Division Organization.—One major general, one assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel and chief of staff; one inspector, with rank of colonel; one ordance-office-with rank of colonel; one ordance-office-with rank of colonel; one ordance-office-with rank of leutenant colonel; one ordance-office-with rank of leutenant colonel; one ordance-office-with rank of leutenant colonel; we added-camp, with rank of major and chief of staff; one inspector, with rank of capital; two or more brigades.

Briowis Organization.—One brigadier general, one ansistant adjutant general, with rank of major and chief of staff; one inspector, with rank of major; one engineer, with rank of major; one judge advocale, with rank of inspir; one surgeon, with rank of explain; one surgeon, with rank of capital; two aided-camp, with rank of capital; one inspector, with rank of capital; one commissary of subsistence, with ra

from the date of the first absence to the date when the delinquent shall again report for duty at a company meeting or drill shall not be allowed upon his term of enlistment; and the commandant of the company shall, upon the descriptive book, charge such time, giving dates, against such member, who will not be entitled to a discharge for expiration of term of service until he shall have made good the time so lost and deducted and shall have actually served the full term required by law.

OBITUARY.

Edwin A. Stevens.

A cable telegram, received yesterday, announced the death at Paris on Friday night of Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, in the seventy-third year of his age. This gentleman was the son of John Stevens, a contemporary of Fulton and who built the steamboat Phonix about the same time that Fuiton was engaged in constructing the Clermont. Fulter having obtained the exclusive right to the navigation of the Budson, Mr. Stevens placed his loats on the Delaware and Connecticut. In 1812 he published a remarkable pumphlet urging the government to

a remarkable pamphete urging the government to make experiments in railways traversed by steam of composed, and it is a plain should prove feasible has a Adhany to Lase Eric. The plans thus laid down differ very little from the railways now in operation. He died in 1838 at Hoooken, transsisting to his children the entire territory embraced now in the city limits of Hoboken, which had been only a marsh, with a few shantles resting thereon, when he acquired it. His sons were federin A., Robert L., John C. and James, the hatter of whom it clearly the company of the city limits of Hoboken, which had been only a marsh, with a few shantles resting thereon, when he acquired it. His sons were federin A., soon after the father's death, the territory albuded to field to Edwin A., who obtained a charter moorporating the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, under the operations of which he amassed a large fortune.

Mr. E. A. stevens and his brother, Robert L., both engineers of considerable notoriety, were among the projectors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the control of the country. But it is in connection with his experiments in steamboats for attack and defence in war that Mr. Stevens attracted most attention for some years Dast. So far back as 1841 he and his brother undertook experiments with a view to the construction of surface, and the control of the construction of surface, which should be shown to be a surfaced by the control of the construction of surface, which should be shown to be a surfaced by the control of the construction of surface, which should be shown to be completed his floating battery at Hoboken. Other appropriations were asked for and granted by Congress, who eventually refused to make any furface and the control of the construction of surface and to finish his large battery of 130 tons. This, if unsuccessful, would not be urged to present to the government, if they refused to present to the government if they refused to present to the government if they refused to present to the surface

proposed railroad to the West; but the negotiations were not completed. Mr. Stevens was in every sense of the word an old landmark. No lord of the manor ever received a greater ovation from his subjects than that annually tendered to "King Stevens; the "right arm of Camden and Amboy," by the jolly and festive denizens of that little Dutch city at the foot of the hill confronting the metropolis. Once a year he invited all the prominent citizens to his residence, where a gigantic picnic would be held. And the school children will miss him. He was to them a generous patron and a kind friend.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT SEA-A VESSEL SWAMPED AND SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

When about forty-five miles south to southeast of Sandy Hook, on the afternoon of the 6th instant, the pilot boat Nettle, Captain Joseph Lockman, came in sight of a deserted bark. When nearing her Captain Lockman found that she was deserted and disabled, and he determined to take her in tow. On closer examination the vessel was identified as the Henry Trowbridge, Captain Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Conn., which had salied from this port to Barbados with a cargo of staves on the 4th inst. She had the appearance of having been swamped by a heavy sea, as the cabins were filled with water. Captain Lockman towed her up to the Highlands off New Jersey const and yesterday morning turned her over to Captain Whitlock, of the Rescue. On pumping out the hold of the vessel they found the bodies of three seamen, one of which was seated upon a trunk. It was known that Captain Hotchkiss, with his wife and several children, were on board when the vessel left the city, but as nothing could be discovered of their bodies it is supposed they were washed overboard. The vessel was brought to the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, with the unfortunate seamen, and Coroner Flavin was notified. As the seamen were shipped by either John Moore or Peter Ferns, of New York, they will probably be identified without any trouble.

A.-Phalon's "Paphian Lotton" Removes FRECKLES, PIMPLES, TAN, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIP-ELAS, &c.

A.—Phalon's "Paphian Soap" Possesses the same properties as the "Paphian Lottos." 25 cents a cake. It will not chap the skin; it is invaluable for the TOILST, BATH and NURSERY. A.—Warranted Genuine Mecrechaum at lowest manufacturers' price, at POLIAK & SON'S, 65 Broatway, near Broome street, and 27 John street, middle of the block. Repairing and Bolling done.

A.—Jeffers Offers Extraordinary Bergains in Ladics', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. JEF-FERS, Ligh and Ligh Stroadway, opposite St. James, Hoff-man and Fifth Avenue hotels.

A.—The New Treatment of Rheumaties with effervescent preparations is working wonders, and it a part of the medical record of the age that the famous p paration based on an analysis of the Setter Spring, a known as TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, stands the head of all remedies ever prescribed for that agonts disease. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-neous. Factory 15 Bond street.

Circulars of Every Description and Notices to attend meetings printed in the neatest possible manuer, at an hour's notice, and twenty-five per cent less than at any other similar place in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Defiance Fire and Burgiar Proof Safe-Also second hand Safe, at Iron Safe Worzs, 62 Campon street ROBERT M. PATRICK.

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Pamphlets, Law Reports, &c., Executed with neatness, quickness and despatch, twenty-five per cent cheaper than at any other printing establishment in the city, by the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street. Shorman's Great Herb Beverage has be-come indispensible at this season of the year. Sold by A. HUDNUT & CO., Heraid Pharmacy.

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